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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/783,064

02/20/2004

Steven E. Brown

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7590

07/19/2006

Milliken & Company
P.O. Box 1927
Spartanburg, SC 29304

EXAMINER

KHAN, AMINA S

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1751

DATE MAILED: 07/19/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/783,064	Applicant(s) BROWN ET AL.	
	Examiner Amina Khan	Art Unit 1751	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 April 2006.
 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-46 is/are rejected.
 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
 1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
 * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to applicant's arguments filed on April 19, 2006.
2. Claims 1-46 are pending. Claims 1,11,21,31 and 41 are amended.
3. Claims 1,2,8-12,18-22,28-32 and 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US 6,953,299) in view of Kasprzak (US Patent 4,685,930) and Froehlich et al. (US Patent 3,910,848) and further in view of Moore et al. (US Patent 4,908,149).

The primary reference of Wang et al. teaches methods of cleaning textiles, specifically carpets, as claimed in claims 9,19,29 and 39, by using a cleaning machine, as claimed in claims 8,18,28 and 38, illustrated below the abstract. Wang teaches methods where the user of the machine presses a trigger, as claimed in claims 2,12,22 and 32, which allows the pressurized cleaning fluid to be released from a nozzle through an aperture and ultimately onto the surface to be cleaned (column 5, lines 25-31). Wang further teaches that when cleaning large moderately soiled carpet areas, the user pushes down on a cleaning head, made of bristles, and scrubs spots and stains (column 14, lines 29-39) whereby loosening soil, dirt and other debris from the carpet fibers (column 13, lines 6-13) after which the debris may be removed (column 13, lines 24-25) as claimed in claim 1.

Wang further teaches cleaning compositions comprising less than 99% water (column 14, lines 63 and 64), surfactants (column 15, line 64 to column 20, line 17), 0.1-25% C₁₋₄ alkanols such as methanol, ethanol, and propanol, 0.1-25% polyalkylene glycols (column 20, lines 21-31), thickeners chosen from polyacrylic acid, xanthan gum, and clays (column 21, lines 9-12), film forming polymers chosen from starch, polyvinyl alcohol, and polyacrylic acid (column 22, lines 65-67; column 23, lines 1-2), dipropylene glycol (column 23, line 23), which meets the claimed limitation of polyoxyalkylene material as claimed in claims 11,21 and 31, and 0.01-5% stain resist agents chosen from homopolymers and copolymers of methacrylic acid (column 23, lines 62-64; column 24, lines 2-3) as claimed in claims 1,11,21 and 31.

Wang further teaches the cleaning compositions are dispensed from aerosol containers equipped with nozzles with orifices (column 12, lines 53-56) from which a fan-shaped spray pattern of fluid is delivered (column 10, lines 62-67; column 11, lines 1-7). The canisters comprise caps (column 11, lines 63-67; column 12, lines 1-52).

Wang is silent as to the concentrations of thickeners, film forming polymers, and dipropylene glycol. Wang does not teach urea formaldehyde polymers of the claimed particle sizes and oil absorption values, surface tension values of 40 dynes per centimeter, and the treatment of upholstery or fabric.

The secondary reference of Kasprzak, in the analogous art of carpet cleaning methods, teaches compositions comprising 5-40% urea-formaldehyde polymer particles as described in US Patent 3,910,848 (column 4, lines 16-21), and 0-50% polyacrylic acid or starch (column 4, line 68; column 5, lines 1-5), and 30-70% any conventional

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cleaning solvent having a boiling point below 250°C (column 3, lines 55-57), which may be used to clean carpet, fabrics or upholstery (column 5, lines 50-53). The secondary reference of US Patent 3,910,848, teaches urea-formaldehyde particles with particle sizes of 10-105 microns and oil values of at least 90 (column 1, lines 39-41). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the urea-formaldehyde polymers at the percentages taught by Kasprzak into the carpet cleaning compositions taught by Wang because Kasprzak teaches the utility of these polymers as carpet cleaning agents. It is prima facie obvious to combine two compositions, each taught for the same purpose, to yield a third composition for that very purpose. In re Kerkhoven, 205 USPQ 1069, In re Pinten, 173 USPQ 801, and In re Susi 169 USPQ 423. It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the compositions claimed by Wang to treat upholstery and fabrics because Kasprzak teaches the treatment of upholstery and fabrics with similar compositions (isopropanol, butanol, surfactants, polyacrylic acids, starch). It would also have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the optimize the concentrations of polyacrylic acid or starch and dipropylene glycol (a conventional cleaning solvent with a boiling point of 231°C) in the compositions taught by Wang to the percentages taught by Kasprzak because Kasprzak teaches that these percentages are effective in removing soils from carpets.

The secondary reference of Moore et al., in the analogous art of carpet cleaning methods, teaches cleaning compositions comprising water containing sufficient surfactant to lower the surface tension to below 40 dynes per centimeter (column 2,

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lines 64-68), C₁₋₄ aliphatic alcohols (column 6, lines 38-40), urea-formaldehyde resins with particle sizes of 37-105 microns (column 8, lines 14-32).). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to optimize the surface tension of water with surfactant in the compositions taught by Wang to the values taught by Moore because Moore teaches that these values result in improved cleaning properties (column 2, lines 64-68).

4. Claims 3-7,13-17,23-27,33-37 and 41-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US 6,953,299) in view of Kasprzak (US Patent 4,685,930) and Froehlich et al. (US Patent 3,910,848) and of Moore et al. (US Patent 4,908,149) and in further view of shoplet.com (<http://www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/enzymes/ec3/ec01/ec01/ec0074/index.html>) and Hoxie (US Patent 3,184,781).

The references of Wang et al., Kasprzak, Froehlich et al. and Moore et al. are relied upon as set forth above. The prior art do not teach dispensing containers with removable caps, synthetic applicator tips made of bristles or foam with openings and volumes of less than 1 gallon.

The secondary reference of shoplet.com is included to demonstrate that carpet cleaners currently on the market, such as Resolve® Spot Magic®, are conventionally sold in aerosol cans with detachable caps, nozzles with openings, and canisters with a volume of less than 1 gallon (in this case 14 oz). Furthermore Hoxie, in the analogous art of upholstery shampooers (column 2, lines 7-9), teaches attachable heads for

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aerosol cans (column 1, lines 23-25), which have bristles and sponge foams (column 3, lines 6-73). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the cleaning solutions taught by Wang et al., Kasprzak, Froehlich et al. and Moore et al. into the canisters demonstrated by shoplet.com with the cleaning heads of Hoxie attached for dispensing since this is conventionally known in the art to be an effective method for packaging.

Response to Arguments

5. The applicant's amendments limiting the compositions to "consisting essentially of" are insufficient to overcome the rejection of claims 1,2,8-12,18-22,28-32 and 38-40 based upon 35 U.S.C 103(a) over Wang et al. (US 6,953,299) in view of Kasprzak (US Patent 4,685,930) and Froehlich et al. (US Patent 3,910,848) and further in view of Moore et al. (US Patent 4,908,149) and the rejection of claims 3-7,13-17,23-27,33-37 and 41-43 based upon 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Wang et al. (US 6,953,299) in view of Kasprzak (US Patent 4,685,930) and Froehlich et al. (US Patent 3,910,848) and of Moore et al. (US Patent 4,908,149) and in further view of shoplet.com (<http://www.biochem.ucl.ac.uk/bsm/enzymes/ec3/ec01/ec01/ec0074/index.html>) and Hoxie (US Patent 3,184,781) as set forth in the previous office action.

The applicant argues that:

"Applicants have amended each independent claim to replace "comprising of" with consisting essentially of" in association with the components of the cleaning composition. It has already been established that Wang et al. fail to teach absorbent

particles in their cleaning composition. While Kasprzak and Froehlich teach the use of some absorbent particles, Kasprzak also requires the use of a siloxane compound in its cleaning composition (see discussion presented by Applicants in specification on page 7, lines 8-14). Froehlich et al. requires the use of a halogenated solvent and antistatic agents in their cleaning composition (see discussion presented by Applicants in specification on page 6, lines 17-23). With regard to Moore et al., this reference requires the use of a sulfonated, colorless dye site blocker in the cleaning composition (see discussion presented by Applicants In specification on page 5, lines 5-8). The claims of the instant invention do not include the incorporation of siloxanes, halogenated solvents, antistatic agents, or sulfonated colorless dye site blockers."

The examiner asserts that the "consisting essentially of" language does not necessarily exclude the incorporation of siloxanes, halogenated solvents, antistatic agents, or sulfonated colorless dye site blockers because "consisting essentially of" renders the composition open to the inclusion of unspecified ingredients which do not materially affect the basic and novel characteristics of the composition, see *Ex parte Davis et al.* (Bd of Appeals), 80 USPQ 448. Applicants have not submitted factual evidence showing that the incorporation of siloxanes, halogenated solvents, antistatic agents, or sulfonated colorless dye site blockers materially affects the instant invention.

The applicant further argues that there is no motivation provided by the examiner to combine the four references.

The examiner respectfully disagrees. All four references are directed towards the analogous art of carpet cleaning compositions. The Kasprzak, Froehlich and Moore

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references are used in combination with Wang to cure the deficiencies in Wang by claiming additives which have been specifically recited to be efficient components which improve the effectiveness of carpet cleaning compositions. Therefore the examiner maintains since all references are in the analogous art of carpet cleaners and teach components well known in the art to be advantageous in the cleaning of carpets, that there is motivation to combine the references to arrive at the instantly claimed invention. It is prima facie obvious to combine the references, each taught for the same purpose, to yield a composition for that very purpose. *In re Kerkhoven*, 205 USPQ 1069, *In re Pinten*, 173 USPQ 801, and *In re Susi*, 169 USPQ 423 when ingredients are well known and combined for their known properties, the combination is obvious absent unexpected results. A person of ordinary skill in the carpet cleaning art would expect combinations of these materials to behave in the same fashion as the individual materials, absent unexpected results.

For the aforementioned reasons, the rejections are maintained.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Amina Khan whose telephone number is (571) 272-5573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 8:30-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Douglas McGinty can be reached on (571) 272-1029. The fax phone

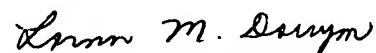
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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Amina Khan
Patent Examiner
June 30, 2006



LORNA M. DOUYON
PRIMARY EXAMINER